

## New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1865.

Terms of the Tribune.  
 DAILY TRIBUNE.  
 Mail subscribers, \$10.00  
 1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers.  
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
 1 copy, 1 year—164 numbers, \$4.00  
 2 copies, do., 7.00  
 5 copies, or over, for each copy, 3.00  
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
 1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers, \$2.00  
 THE TRIBUNE, New-York.  
 Address.

To Advertisers.  
 We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

The Tribune Almanac for 1866.  
 This popular Almanac and Statistical Annual will be ready shortly. See advertisement.

The Tribune in London.  
 STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for London), 11, Roper's Alley, Court Garden, W. C. 3, are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive Subscriptions and Advertisements.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the America, the Peruvian and the Cuba, we have seven days later news from Europe.

King Leopold of Belgium is dead. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Duke of Brabant, under the name of Leopold II.

The presence of Gen. Schofield in Paris gave rise to much speculation, and the most contradictory opinions were advanced by the French press concerning his supposed mission. At an American banquet in Paris both the General and Minister Biglow expressed very pacific sentiments.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The fact that the French Minister has left here for New-York, says a Washington dispatch to *The Philadelphia Bulletin*, with the understanding that he will not return until he hears from his Government, causes much comment in diplomatic circles. The tone of Mr. Seward's letter referring to recognizing Maximilian's Government is said to be offensive.

Robert Nichols last evening attempted to murder his wife Betsy by striking her on the head with an ax, in their apartment, No. 137, Sullivan-st. The aunt of the assassin, Janet Fairgrave, aided in the assault by beating her with a club. Both were arrested by the Eighth Precinct Police. The wounded woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The trial of John Ward, for the murder of Policeman Walker, last August, was concluded yesterday in the Court of Sessions. Two witnesses were examined, whose testimony was of minor importance. The jury retired, and, after a prolonged absence, returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree.

President Johnson, says a Washington special, informed a prominent member of the New-York delegation, on Saturday, that the New-York Collectorship was yet open, and that he was not in a hurry to fill it. When the right man was found he said that he would be appointed.

A terrible explosion took place yesterday afternoon at the Washington (D. C.) Arsenal, in a building where men were at work setting ammunition. Seven of the employees were instantly killed and several severely injured.

President Johnson has approved the bill to prevent the importation of cattle, and the bill for the selection of jurors in the District of Columbia. They are the first two laws passed since he attained to the Presidency.

Mr. Alley, Chairman of the Post-Office Committee, will offer a resolution to the effect that the Government shall take possession of the telegraph lines of the country, and conduct them as it does the postal service.

Gov. Corwin died at 2 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Present in the chamber at the time of his death were Senators Davis and Guthrie of Kentucky and Lane of Indiana, and J. C. Wetmore, esq., and others.

The Rev. Wm. H. Milburn delivered his lecture on "John Milton" at Cooper Hall last evening to a fair audience. The lecture was listened to with marked attention and warmly applauded at its close.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House have agreed to report Mr. Farnsworth's resolution to provide a Constitutional Amendment to bar the payment of the Rebel Debt.

The North Carolina Legislature adjourned yesterday, to meet on the 1st of February, 1866.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to \$1,125,000.

Gold was not strong yesterday. The closing quotation was 146 1/4. Government stocks were steady. In State stocks, railway mortgages and Bank shares, little doing. The miscellaneous shares were steady, with small sales. The railway share list was excited. At the Second Board, the market did not maintain the extreme advance of the day, and stocks were offered quite freely. Money is easier among stockholders, and considerable business was done at 6 per cent upon miscellaneous collateral, but the chief business is still at 7 per cent. Commercial paper is not favorably affected by the increased difficulty in making 7 per cent on call, and sells at 7 1/2 for best, and 10 1/2 for a wide selection of names.

In the Senate yesterday the petition of Vice-Admiral Farragut and 1,100 other naval officers for increase of pay, was presented and referred. Resolutions were passed to pay Mrs. Collamer the amount due her late husband, and to expend \$500,000 for the support of destitute Indians. Mr. Wilson offered a resolution for a committee in reference to retiring regular officers who had rendered no meritorious service during the war, and filling the vacancies thus created from regular, veteran reserve, or volunteer officers of distinction; which was referred. The House bill to refund Executive Mansion was passed. The Committee on Commerce was instructed to report as to illegal seizure of American registers to vessels sold under foreign flags during the war. Mr. Doollittle introduced a bill to allow persons in certain cases to act as grand and petit jurors notwithstanding they may have formed opinions on the matters in question. Resolutions were adopted of respect to the memory of President Lincoln, and directing memorial ceremonies on the 12th Feb. Bills were introduced in relation to the Court of Claims, the N. Y. Custom-House and the United States Courts, after which the Senate went into Executive session and then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Harris of Maryland, and delegates from Montana and Utah were qualified. Credentials of an Arkansas claimant were presented and sent to the Reconstruction Committee. Mr. Price of Iowa offered a resolution, which was referred to the same Committee, to amend the Constitution by excluding Rebel representatives till their States have repudiated the Rebel Debt, assumed the National Debt, and abandoned claims and compensation for slaves. Bills were introduced for

a depot at Grand Haven, Mich., to repeal the fishing bounties, to consolidate the Indian tribes, to make a bridge over the Mississippi at Quincy, Ill., a post route, in relation to National Banks, the Chicago and Mobile Railroad, Polgamy and United States officials in Utah. Resolutions were offered concerning the assurance of political and civil rights to the freedmen, the Southern National Bank, the Pacific Railroad, the Survey of the Mississippi, a Navy Yard on that river, the distribution of surplus arms, and class rule in this nation. A resolution inquiring why Jeff. Davis has not been tried for treason was laid over. A resolution opposing the extension of the elective franchise to persons in the States by the President or Congress was tabled by 111 to 46.

Mr. Hill of Indiana introduced a resolution that the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing the Test Oath, is of binding force, and should in no instance be dispensed with. A motion to table this was voted down by 32 to 126, and the resolution was then passed.

The Senate resolution on the death of President Lincoln was agreed to, and a bill to pay Mrs. Lincoln \$25,000 was passed after a motion to increase the sum to \$100,000 had been negatived.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa reported a bill to extend the elective franchise to colored persons in the District of Columbia. Objection being offered, the rules were suspended, and it was made the special order for January 10.

A resolution by Mr. Alley of Mass., cordially approving the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for a contraction of the currency, was adopted by 144 to 6. A bill by Mr. Ashley to enable loyal citizens to reconstruct the Rebel States was referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania addressed the House at length on the subject of Reconstruction. Adjourned.

Slavery has no longer an existence in law. The Secretary of State of the United States this day officially proclaims that the requisite two-thirds of the States of the Union have ratified the Amendment to the Constitution, whereby Slavery is abolished, and power is given to Congress to enforce the act by appropriate legislation. Praise be to God! We live, at last, in a country where no human creature can be held as a slave!

CORNELIUS COLE was on Saturday chosen U. S. Senator from California for a full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1867, when the term of the Hon. John A. McDougall will expire. Mr. Cole was a member of the last House, and an earnest and able Unionist of the Republican stamp. Mr. McDougall is a Democrat. We believe this is the first election of a U. S. Senator whose term commences with the next Congress.

The vote for Mayor, as officially canvassed, gives the following aggregates:

Hoffman.....32,818 Roberts.....31,676  
 Hecker.....10,422 Gunther.....6,748  
 Hoffman's plurality, 1,142.  
 For Corporation Counsel, the totals are:  
 O'Gorman.....49,436 M. Hoffman.....31,745  
 O'Gorman's majority, 17,681.

Murray Hoffman received 69 votes more for Corporation Counsel than Roberts did for Mayor.

Gov. Corwin died yesterday afternoon, at Washington. He was 71 years of age in July last.

## OVER-TRADING.

"Free Trade League Tract, No. 17," just issued, plumply says:

"It is simply a disgrace that such thrice-exploited fallacies as the 'balance of trade' and 'danger of inundation of foreign goods' should pass current with large classes of our population, and even find favor in the eyes of our legislators themselves."

Among the simpletons who have most largely contributed to the dissemination and reception of these "thrice-exploited fallacies," the names of William H. of England, Frederick the Great, Colbert, Napoleon I., Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Matthew Carey, Hezekiah Niles, Andrew Jackson, and Henry Clay, most readily occur. Let us try to elucidate the "disgrace" referred to:

From all parts of our country, but especially from the South, the complaints of overtrading are general. New-Orleans, Richmond, Memphis, and many other cities, tell one story. Too many stores have been opened; too many goods have been brought on; people are buying beyond their means of payment; merchants are running in debt for goods that are not wanted, and if sold, will have to be sold on credit, and will never be paid for; and these goods we are either running up bills for, or we are paying for them in National bonds, now selling in London at less than two-thirds of their face.

From every city, and nearly every village, North and South, we hear that buildings of all kinds are scarce or not to be had—that rents are enormous—that more houses are needed. But nobody complains of a scarcity of farms, nor of an inordinate rush of capital and labor into Agriculture, high as are the prices of farm products.

Can any one doubt that, if one-fourth of our people now trying to live by trade were to betake themselves to producing wealth, whether by Agriculture or Manufactures, instead of merely exchanging it, the National wealth, and the general comfort of our people, would thereby be augmented? Suppose that but One Million People should thus swell the armies of Production, the annual increase of our National wealth thus secured could not fall short of Five Hundred Millions of Dollars—enough to pay off our National Debt in the course of six years. Who will say that this is not a consummation to be desired and sought?

It is a "disgrace," say the Free Traders, that people should be taught such "thrice-exploited fallacies" as "the balance of trade," and "danger of inundation of foreign goods." Well; THE TRIBUNE is a teacher of those very doctrines which the Free Traders so repro-

bate. It believes that, whenever our people pay for imports that they presently enjoy and consume with obligations to be discharged hereafter (such as the bonds representing our National Debt,) they are treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath—charging a mine which will yet explode disastrously—mortgaging the sinews of posterity to pamper and glut the appetites of the men and women of to-day. It holds every dollar of foreign debt so incurred in time of peace to be an immoderate abuse of credit—a culpable invocation of calamity. And it vastly prefers the "disgrace" of cherishing such convictions to the rash temerity of defying them.

An "inundation of foreign goods," such as we are now invoking, is hurtful in diverse ways. First, it discourages Home Industry. Eyes set in empty heads are fascinated by the gaudy novelties from time to time displayed from dry goods stores, and millions' worth are purchased by people who cannot afford them. They buy on credit, hoping to be able to pay by-and-by; but their calculations fail: they do not pay; so the retailer defaults to the jobber, the jobber to the importer, and he to the foreign merchant, manufacturer or banker: hence what is called a "pressure," "panic," or "revolution"—call it what you please—involving a general derangement and paralysis of industry as well as widespread commercial bankruptcy. If this is not to be deprecated and guarded against, then experience is not a proper teacher of mankind.

We know very well that there are specious exceptions to the general law that a nation, like a family, should buy no more than it sells. A country may export a cargo of Ice, valued at \$10,000, and receive in return for it Coffee or Sugar valued at \$50,000; and this is legitimate and truly profitable trade. To export Grain or Flour, and import its value in Metals, or Wares, or Fabrics, when it is demonstrable that these could have been made here by an expenditure of less labor than was devoted to transporting the grain from the growers in Iowa to the Atlantic seaboard, is a very different matter. And whenever a nation finds itself importing more than it can pay for otherwise than in promises, individual or collective, we hold that it should at once call a halt, and take measures to restore a favorable "balance of trade." It is hazardous, it is wrong to delay. Debt is perilous—a destructive to true independence—and a nation should owe nothing, save to its own people. We are not repudiators; we shall insist on the payment of every National obligation to the very letter; but we deplore the shipment to Europe of another "Five-Twenty," and pray Congress so to legislate that the current shall set homeward rather than to Europe. We owe too much there already.

## DEFAUDING THE CITY.

*The Evening Post* states that our retiring (1) Common Council has authorized a few years' lease of apartments for the Corporation Counsel, at a yearly rent of \$18,000. *The Times* adds that these premises are rented of *Fernando Wood*, and asks:

"What other 'confidence man' is capable of practicing so stupidly upon the City's forbearance? And this municipal bond for \$1,800,000 follows close upon the heels of a speech, in which, the same *Fernando Wood* appears as the champion of Reform!"

"The City could purchase entire buildings in Nassau-st., for less money than it costs to lease offices in the second story of that building! This, therefore, is a tangible swindle. Here is a case for the 'Citizens Association' and the 'Taxpayers' Union' to take up, and by vetoing a printing grab. This is a case for all who really desire and intend to begin the work of reform. The courts should be moved for a mandamus to arrest the consummation of the swindle."

Mr. Wood, on the other hand, makes this statement:

"I am the owner of two six-story marble buildings, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., each about one hundred feet deep, valued at \$500,000. The corporation leased me, three years ago, nearly the whole, and the best part of both buildings, for the use of the Nassau-st. leased by Ayres & Co. of a case and an opportunity for the Mayor, who stopped a smaller lease for less money than it costs to lease offices in Nassau-st., for less money than it costs to lease offices in the second story of that building! This, therefore, is a tangible swindle. Here is a case for the 'Citizens Association' and the 'Taxpayers' Union' to take up, and by vetoing a printing grab. This is a case for all who really desire and intend to begin the work of reform. The courts should be moved for a mandamus to arrest the consummation of the swindle."

—Accepting this statement as true, we find that

1. It is not denied that the new lease is to be for ten years; though our new City Hall, which is designed to obviate the leasing of premises for the City Departments, is to be finished within the next year—or, at the very furthest, in 1867.

2. The rent to be paid by the City is largely increased, and is nine per cent. on the present paper money value of the entire premises, whereof a part only are leased by the City—Mr. Wood leasing to another party the ground floor of one of the two buildings for \$4,000 per annum. Presuming the other to rent as well, he will receive \$26,000 (and how much more we cannot say) for the rent of two buildings which even he does not venture to appraise above \$200,000.

—Here, then, is a palpable case of flagrant, barefaced robbery of the City by the chosen guardians of her treasury. They know a great deal better than to rent apartments for the Corporation Counsel at \$18,000 per annum for ten years, when the City is to have apartments for him in an edifice of her own within two years at furthest. It is hiring for ten years, at the most inflated Greenback rates, premises which are only wanted for two years at the utmost. We trust some legal means will be found to stop the consummation of this wrong; and we call on Mr. O'Gorman, as a public officer elect by the votes of honest men and earnest electors, to refuse his signature to this lease, and do his very utmost to invalidate it.

*The Times* intimates that Mr. Wood, a private citizen, ought not to profit by this robbery, because he supported Mr. Hecker for Mayor.

The deduction is legitimate; but the premises are unsound. We, resting on the intrinsic evidence afforded by this transaction, affirm that Mr. Wood *did* not really support Hecker; if he had done so, no such luck as this would have befallen him. We were satisfied before that the Mozart vote generally went for Hoffman; and this confirms us in that presumption. And yet we must say that we look (in vain) to the chosen, trusted and salaried guardians of the City's interests, and not to those of whom they buy or hire, to protect her from such spoliation.

*The Times*, if we mistake not, rents premises to the City for the offices of certain of her departments or bureaus. We have heard that the rents of those premises are very liberal—to the landlord; but we have not blamed *The Times* therefore; we have blamed those who acted for the City. And yet, should those premises be now re-rented, at largely enhanced rates and for a term of ten years, we should deem the transaction discreditable to all concerned. We trust nothing of the kind is even contemplated.

## KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

Our advice by the Cuba announce the death of King Leopold I. of Belgium, a monarch whose name has often been conspicuous in the history of the thirty-four years during which he occupied the Belgian throne. At the time of his death King Leopold was 75 years of age, being born on Dec. 16, 1790. He was one of the most aged monarchs of Europe, only two—the Landgrave of Hesse-Hamburg and the Prince of Reuss-Schleiz—being his elders.

King Leopold descended from the dual house of Saxe-Coburg, being the youngest son of the Duke Francis of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, who was the grandfather of the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The latter prince, therefore, and Prince Albert, the late Prince Consort of England, were his nephews. He was also an uncle of King Ferdinand of Portugal (the father of the present king) and of Queen Victoria, whose mother, the Duchess of Kent, was his sister.

In May, 1816, Leopold married the Princess Charlotte, the Princess Royal of England, who was daughter of George the Fourth, then Prince Regent, and heir to the throne. Had his wife lived, Leopold would have become, in the course of time, Prince Consort, a position which his nephew, Prince Albert, subsequently obtained by marrying Queen Victoria; but Princess Charlotte died in November, 1817, after having been delivered of a still-born child. Leopold's relations to the English Court continued, however, to remain most intimate. On his marriage he had been made Duke of Kent, with a pension of \$250,000 a year.

He declined, in 1830, the Crown of Greece, but, in the following year, accepted that of Belgium. In 1832, he married Princess Louise, the daughter of Louis Philippe, by whom he had three children, Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, who succeeds his father as King Leopold II.; Prince Philip, Count of Flanders, and Princess Charlotte, the wife of Maximilian of Mexico. Queen Louise died in 1850. Of late King Leopold was reported to have entered a morganatic marriage with a German lady and to have greatly offended his children by his attempt to introduce his wife at Court.

In his private life, Leopold was known to be one of the most parsimonious princes, and to have amassed a very large property. He lived, in general, retired, and carefully abstained from taking a personal part in the conflict between the Liberal and the Catholic parties, which continued during all his reign. He was by birth a Protestant and remained so until his death, although his children were brought up Catholics, his natural sympathies were with the Liberal party, but he was careful to withhold any public exhibition of his own views, and always subordinated them to the majority of the Belgian Parliament.

As regards foreign policy, King Leopold was frequently called upon by other sovereigns to give his advice on important questions. He was anxiously intent upon avoiding any complications with foreign Powers, and upon strengthening, by all means within his power, the independence of his Kingdom. In this endeavor he was, on the whole, very successful, as Belgium throughout his reign enjoyed a profound peace. Even with Louis Napoleon, who sequestered property of his wife, together with that of the other members of the House of Orleans, he managed to remain on good terms.

The death of Leopold leaves, however, the prospects of Belgium somewhat clouded. Louis Napoleon hardly conceals his desire to annex, at least, the French-speaking portion of the kingdom of France, and the astute Prime Minister of Prussia, Count Bismark, is known to make desperate efforts to confirm the Emperor in this opinion, speculating, in case of the destruction of Belgian independence, on the annexation of the Flemish or German districts to Prussia. Of the ability of King Leopold I. to avert this foreign danger little is as yet known, and it remains to be seen whether he will be as successful as his father to conjure the gathering storm.

The "voting population" of the District of Columbia are, we hear, anxious to stay the enactment of impartial suffrage by Congress, by putting the question to a white vote; and the force of this one-sided election is to take place on the 21st. Of what account, as an expression of the popular sense, will any such election be, unless the "colored people" are included in its participation? *In primis*, they, too, must vote.

*The Charleston News*, referring to some action of Congress, prays "that no more may be demanded (of the South) lest that be required which honor cannot yield to policy; and that our rights will no longer be withheld, lest the spirit of conciliation give place to a conviction that its exercise is useless." With all deference we submit that nothing will be demanded which the nation will not have the right to enforce. But what are the rights we should not withhold? Simply the right, first, to allow our friends in probation, after a few months' cooling from an attempt to destroy our rights and

their own, to become our rulers; secondly, the sovereign right of taking away rights from other people. After granting all this at once, we should like to know what rights will remain to the Government "which honor cannot yield to policy?"

There is a volume of political philosophy in the following from a recent Southern letter:

"In the stage between Augusta and Milledgeville, I rode with two gentlemen of considerable local weight and prominence, who were both anti-Southernists in 1861. They talked of the approaching convention, and of its probable action in redistricting the State for representatives. 'Well, Colonel,' said the younger, himself a man of over forty years—'Well, Colonel, we will be our proper course when we are what we came, after a moment's consideration—'We must strike hands with the Democratic party of the North, and manage them as we always have.' There was a pause while we rattled down the hill, and then the questioner responded, 'That's just it; they were ready enough to give us control if we gave them the office, and I reckon they're not changed very much yet.' There was then conversation on other matters; but half an hour later, after a mile or so of silence, the colored soldier again spoke, and said in plain words: 'We shall be without weight, now that Slavery's gone, unless we do join hands with them; Andy Johnson will take a reelection, and the united Democratic party must take him up; it will be a fair division—we want the power, and they want the spoils.'"

That "Colonel," whatever else may be said of him, knows the Democratic party through and through. The only present difficulty in his scheme is that the North understands it perfectly, and that in consequence the Democracy, though ready and willing to be "managed," hasn't succeeded lately in getting many of those "offices" which are one element in the bargain.

*The Jackson Citizen* (Michigan) naively says: "The New-Jersey Monopoly of the Camden and Amboy Railroad is not likely to be seriously disturbed this session. Congressmen always ride free over the road."

—We trust there is no insinuation intended; but the connotation, if innocent, is certainly liable to misconception.

## XXXIXth CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

The distinctive principles of the Declaration of Independence? When the great and good men promulgated that instrument and pledged their lives and sacred honors to defend it, it was supposed to form an epoch in the history of the world. It was a declaration of the right to rule was vested in families, dynasties or races—not because of superior intelligence or virtue, but because of a divine right to enjoy exclusive privileges. One feature of the doctrine of the legal superiority of families or races, and proclaimed the equality of all men before the law. Upon that they created a revolution and built the Republic. They were prepared to stand by their principles. For the sake of the Union they consented to wait, but never relinquished the idea of its final completion. The time of which they looked forward to, when the Republic should be no more made to stand on their great principles, it has no honest foundation, and the Father of all men will still smile at its center. If we have not yet been able to do justice to all God's creatures, without distinction of race or color, we must expect the still more heavy vengeance of an offended Father, still increasing his inflictions as He increases our iniquity. The people of Egypt and Assyria, who consented to do justice, and who that tyrant repented of his reluctant consent, and attempted to renege the people, as our Southern tyrants are attempting to do now, he killed the Red Sea with broken chariots and drowned horses.

THE SUFFRAGE.—I trust that the Republican party will not be alarmed at what I am saying. I do not profess to speak their sentiments, nor must I be held responsible for them. I saw the Declaration of Independence, and I will settle with my intelligent constituents. This is not a white man's Government in the exclusive sense in which it is used. To say so is political blasphemy, for it violates the fundamental principle of the Government, that all men are equal. The Government of all men alike. Not that all men will have equal power and sway within it; accidental circumstances, natural and acquired endowments and abilities, will give them unequal rights to the privileges of the Government is innate in every immortal being, no matter what the shape or color of the tabernacle which it inhabits. If equal privileges were given to all, I should not object any more to the colored people being admitted to the franchise. The colored people by Slavery would not soon permit merit to be preferred to color. But it would still be beneficial to the weaker race. In a country where political divisions are always existing, there is no doubt that white men would greatly modify if it did not entirely prevent the injustice of majorities without the right of suffrage in the late Slave States. I do not speak of Free States. The slave States had better be left in bondage. I see that lately very distinguished advocates of the right of suffrage declared in this city that they do not expect to obtain it by Congressional legislation, but by the action of the State. I am not sure that as our gallant gentleman said the State had not been of the Union; then they will never get it. The President is far sounder than they. He sees that administrative action has nothing to do with it. It is a matter of principle, and must be Constitutional amendments, or Congressional action in the territorial and enabling acts. How shameful these men of influence should mislead and miseducate the public mind. They proclaim this while the colored people are suffering from the whole of the colored people's (his) same sentiments, and upstart, jealous Republicans join the cry. It is any ignorant foreigners and dilute natives should learn this doctrine and apply it to their fellow-men. Slavery is a whole race of their fellow-men. Slavery is a doctrine of a white man's government is as atrocious as the infamous sentiment that damned the late Chief Justice to everlasting fame and I fear to everlasting life.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

## CALIFORNIA.

Election of United States Senator—The Columbia Gold-Fever.

SACRAMENTO, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1865.  
 The Legislature to-day elected Cornelius Cole as United States Senator for the term of six years, to commence on the 4th of March, 1867. Legal-tenders, Geo. Savage, \$700; Chas. Potosi, \$110; Gold & Curry, \$250; Yellow Jacket, \$350; Ophir, \$235.  
 Sailed—Ship Free Trade, for Boston, Dec. 16, 1865.  
 The latest reports from the Columbia River gold fields represent them as the richest in the world. Legal-tenders, 671c. Coal oil, \$1 1/2. Savage \$700. Chas. Potosi, \$110. Yellow Jacket, \$350. Ophir, \$235. Gold & Curry, \$250.  
 SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 18, 1865.  
 The steamer America with the New-York passengers by the Santiago, arrived last night. Additional reports from British Columbia represent that there is no abatement in the gold-field excitement.

The Russian-American Telegraph—All Going Well.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 18, 1865.  
 Victoria papers of the 13th say that Major Frank L. Pope and party, of the Victoria Telegraph, were at San Francisco, near Talla Lake, all well. Everything was progressing finely. Mr. Conway and party had communicated with Major Pope, and returned to Victoria. The line has been completed 400 miles above New Westminster, and the wire for 400 miles more runs on the ground.

Arrived, ship Northwest, New-York.

The Home Labor League of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 18, 1865.  
 The following gentlemen have been elected permanent officers of the Home Labor League: President, Fred. Fraley of Philadelphia; Vice-President, Thos. M. House of Pittsburgh; Executive Committee, Wm. B. O'Brien of Chicago, E. B. Ward of Ohio; Vice-Presidents, Boston, and B. T. Wade of Ohio; Charles Spencer, A. D. Jessup, Archibald Brown, Jay Cooke, J. G. Reppert, all of Philadelphia, and Cyrus Marple of Westmoreland County, Pa. Charles W. Renshaw of Allegheny, J. J. Barrett of Allegheny, and Mark Watson of Pittsburgh.

COURT CALENDARS.—TRIAI.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAI. Nos. 2565, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 28